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Setaria verticillata, Beauv. College farm, large as millet!

Panicum depauperatum, Muhl. Woodbine to Ames.

Lolium perenne, L., Ames, dooryards, to Denison.

Poa alsodes, Gray, Woodbine 1875, Humboldt, Prof. F. L. Harvey, 1875.

Eragrostis Purshii, Schrœd. Woodbine, 1875.

Festuca elatior L. Near Ames, 1876.

Variations.—The normal *Erythronium albidum* from Illinois to W. Iowa, noted for spotted, broad leaves and very recurved petals, confined to groves; while a much smaller form from W. Iowa to Kansas, confined to the *prairies*, has narrow leaves, *never* spotted, petals *never recurved*, not half the height of the former. The difference is doubtless due to soil and locality.

As far as known to me, I was the first to discover this form; while the value and beauty of the *two* forms must be seen as they grow, (not in *hortis siccis*,) to be appreciated.

A still more noted variation is the *two* forms of *Cypripedium candidum*, the larger belonging exclusively to the Missouri "slope," W. Iowa, and at an invariable elevation of 100 feet above Boyer Valley (where it abounds,) on the steep, *loose* soil of the Sandy bluffs, no doubt to retain its original elevations here, and to the very verge of the "Divide," when we enter a new kingdom as to soil, air and flora! I never saw the smaller form till coming here, nor does it occur within 60 miles of the larger, the latter beginning at Woodbine, Harrison county, the former (as you advance eastward) at Carroll, Carroll county. The larger form seems more properly allied to *C. spectabile* than to *C. candidum*, and the two look like giant and pigmy side by side in a Herbarium.

Still much the same is true of the size of leaves in the eastern and western Iowa forms of *Lobelia spicata*.

Apropos of the surprising crop of *Valeriana sylvatica* appearing one year and all gone the next. In 1869 I saw a slough six rods or more long by 25 feet wide *covered all over in one mass of white bloom, like snow*, with our common *Ranunculus aquatilis*, while not *one* plant has appeared since, and I had to wait for seven years and go 212 miles to find a specimen, in Cedar River, 1876. R. Burgess, *Ames, Iowa*.

Some Hardy Dentarias.—About the middle of this month, as I was botanizing in the woods I found many small patches of *Dentaria laciniata* in bloom. It was early in the morning, and almost everything was covered with hoar frost. This was the case with Dentaria. In most all of the patches, however, there were one or two plants not touched by the frost. While many were black and cracked between the fingers, a few retained their freshness, notwithstanding they were sometimes entirely surrounded by the others. Darwin in his "Variation of Animals and Plants," mentions this fact in regard to peas growing in his garden, and thinks that there is a difference in the constitution of individual plants, so that some are better able to withstand the frost than others. As the Dentarias referred to were all equally exposed and growing close together, the fact of some being frosted while others were not, cannot be explained by saying there was a difference in soil or exposure. Darwin's explanation is a good one and no doubt correct. The fact is certainly a curious one.—Joseph F. James, *Cincinnati, Ohio*.

Some Kansas Plants.—On page 10, Vol. 1, No. 3. of the Bot. Bulletin, G. C. Broadhead says of *Ænothera speciosa:* "It generally prefers a rich limestone soil of but a few inches thickness, resting on limestone." I have found just the reverse to be the case here, as it is quite common on the river bottoms where the soil is rich and deep, but I have never found it on the limestone bluffs where the soil is such as Mr. Broadhead describes; while *Œnothera Missouriensis* is abundant in such situations and avoids the bottom lands.

I found *Clematis ochroleuca*, Ait., in bloom April 28th, on the highlands between the Solomon and Republican rivers, Cloud county. I see Gray's Manual says it is rare,